



AMERICAN MUSEUM
Natural History

Family †ARMANIIDAE Dlussky
Family FORMICIDAE Latreille

Subfamily †Sphecomyrminae Wilson & Brown	myrmicomorph group, Subfamily Myrmicinae (<i>continued</i>)
Tribe †Sphecomyrmini Wilson & Brown	dacetite tribal group
Tribe †Haidomyrmecini Bolton	Tribe Basicerotini Brown
“poneromorph” group [<i>paraphyletic</i>]	Tribe Dacetini Forel ^c
Subfamily †Brownimeciinae Bolton	Tribe Phalacromyrmecini Dlussky & Fedoseeva
Subfamily Amblyoponinae Forel ^b	cataulacite tribal group
Subfamily Paraponerinae Emery	Tribe Cataulacini Emery
Subfamily Heteroponerinae Bolton	Tribe Cephalotini Smith
Subfamily Ponerinae Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau	attite tribal group
Tribe Ponerini Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau	Tribe Blepharidattini Wheeler & Wheeler
Tribe Thaumatomyrmecini Emery	Tribe Attini Smith
Tribe Platythyreini Emery	solenopsidite tribal group
Subfamily Proceratiinae Emery	Tribe Stenammini Ashmead
Tribe Proceratiini Emery	Tribe Solenopsidini Forel
Tribe Probolomyrmecini Perrault	myrmecite tribal group
Subfamily Ectatomminae Emery	Tribe Myrmicini Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau
Tribe Ectatommini Emery	Tribe Tetramorini Emery
Tribe Typhlomyrmecini Emery	Tribe Pheidolini Emery
leptanillomorph group ^b	Tribe Lenomyrmecini Bolton
Subfamily Leptanillinae Emery	Tribe Paratopulini Wheeler
Tribe Anomalomyrmini Taylor	formicoxenite tribal group
Tribe Leptanillini Emery	Tribe Crematogastrini Forel
dorylomorph group	Tribe Ankylomyrmini Bolton
Subfamily Cerapachyinae Forel	Tribe Liomyrmecini Mayr
Tribe Acanthostichini Emery	Tribe Meranoplini Emery
Tribe Cyllindromyrmecini Emery	Tribe Myrmecariini Forel
Tribe Cerapachyini Forel	Tribe Formicoxenini Forel
Subfamily Leptanilloidinae Bolton	formicocomorph group
Subfamily Aenictinae Emery	Subfamily †Formiciinae Lutz
Subfamily Aenictogitoninae Ashmead	Subfamily Formicinae Latreille
Subfamily Ecitoninae Forel	Tribe Dimorphomyrmecini Emery ^d
Tribe Cheliomyrmecini Wheeler	Tribe Myrmecorhynchini Wheeler
Tribe Ecitonini Forel	plagirolepidite tribal group
Subfamily Dorylinae Leach	Tribe Lasiini Ashmead
myrmeciocomorph group	Tribe Plagirolepidini Forel
Subfamily Myrmeciinae Emery	Tribe Myrmoteratini Emery
Tribe Myrmeciini Emery	formicite tribal group
Tribe Prionomyrmecini Wheeler	Tribe Oecophyllini Emery
Subfamily Pseudomyrmecinae Smith	Tribe Gigantiopini Ashmead
myrmicomorph group	Tribe Camponotini Forel ^e
Subfamily Agroecomyrmecinae Carpenter	Tribe Notostigmatini Bolton
Subfamily Myrmicinae Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau	Tribe Formicini Latreille
Tribe Stegomyrmecini Wheeler	Tribe Melophorini Forel
Tribe Myrmecinini Ashmead	Subfamily Aneuretinae Emery
Tribe Metaponini Forel	Subfamily Dolichoderinae Forel
Tribe Melissotarsini Emery	

^aBolton's (2003) informal groups of subfamilies as well as informal tribal groups are employed herein. As continued phylogenetic work reveals the higher classification of the Myrmicinae and Formicinae, these tribal groups may warrant formalization as supertribes. If so, then we recommend that the suffix *-iti* be employed for the supertribal rank as has been done for other aculeate lineages (e.g., Engel, 2005). In advance of this, we have used informal names for these tribal groups based on this suffix as to avoid confusion when referring informally to a particular tribe (i.e., to avoid confusion caused by, for example, using “attine” for members of the attine tribal group [which might also include *Blepharidatta*] or for actual members of the Attini).

^bThe subfamily Apomyrminae Dlussky and Fedoseeva (formerly in the leptanillomorph group, sensu Bolton, 2003) is herein considered a synonym of Amblyoponinae as proposed by Saux et al. (2004).

^cIn Grimaldi and Engel (2005) this name appeared as “Dacetonini” based on a misinterpretation of the Greek root on the part of MSE. The name is taken from the Greek word *daketon*, meaning “biting animal”. MSE erroneously believed the word to terminate in Greek as *δακτωρον* which would result in an augmented stem and require the retention of the terminal “-on” in the family-group name (apparently Forel, 1892, himself, believed this as well since he originally proposed the name as “Dacetonini”, and innumerable myrmecologists also used this form, alongside the form “Dacetini”, until recently). However, the original Greek terminates with omicron (rather than omega), i.e., *δακετον*, which necessitates the dropping of the “-on” and leaving the combining stem as “dacet-”. Hence the family-group name is correctly spelled as Dacetini (in this case with the tribal suffix). The name appears here in its correct form and will so in future editions of Grimaldi and Engel (2005).

^dBolton (2003) used the junior name *Gesomyrmecini* since the type genus of Dimorphomyrmecini (i.e., *Dimorphomyrmex*) is a synonym of *Gesomyrmex*. However, ICZN (1999: Art. 40.1) states that a family-group name cannot be rejected even if its type genus is considered a junior synonym of another genus. Since Dimorphomyrmecini dates from Emery (1895: as *Dimorphomyrmii*) and *Gesomyrmecini* from Ashmead (1905: as *Gesomyrmicinae*), the former name should be employed for the tribe.

^eThe subfamily †Palaeosminthurinae has recently been synonymized with Camponotini (Snelling, in press).

Antennal article	Specimen	
	A ^a	B ^b
Scape	—	0.33 mm
fa1 (pedicel)	0.16 mm	0.12 mm
fa2	0.28 mm	0.24 mm
fa3	0.16 mm	0.16 mm
fa4	0.16 mm	0.16 mm
fa5	0.16 mm	0.16 mm
fa6	0.16 mm	0.17 mm
fa7	0.16 mm	0.18 mm
fa8	0.16 mm	0.17 mm
fa9	0.17 mm	0.17 mm
fa10	0.16 mm	0.17 mm
fa11	0.23 mm	0.26 mm

^aMeasurements taken from right antenna.

^bMeasurements taken from left antenna.

fa = funicular article.

		Tarsomeres					
	Femur	Tibia	1	2	3	4	5
Fore	0.82	0.73	0.49	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.13
Mid	0.97	0.83	0.58	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.19
Hind	1.20	1.10	0.74	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.20

			Tarsomeres						
	Femur	Tibia	1	2	3	4	5	Claw	
Fore	2.33	1.50	1.47	0.52	0.42	0.31	0.38	0.28	
Mid	3.10	2.22	2.16	0.82	0.72	0.47	0.55	0.22	
Hind	3.67	3.23	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	

^aAs measured on the left legs.

Taxon	Deposit	Age
Family FORMICIDAE Latreille		
Poneromorph Group		
Subfamily †Sphecomyrminae Wilson and Brown		
Genus † <i>Sphecomyrmodes</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.gen.		
† <i>S. orientalis</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.sp.	Burmese (A)	Alb
Genus † <i>Sphecomyrma</i> Wilson and Brown		
† <i>S. canadensis</i> Wilson	Canadian (A)	Cam
† <i>S. freyi</i> Wilson and Brown	New Jersey (A)	Tur
† <i>S. mesaki</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.sp.	New Jersey (A)	Tur
Genus † <i>Baikuris</i> Dlussky		
† <i>B. casei</i> Grimaldi, Agosti, and Carpenter	New Jersey (A)	Tur
† <i>B. mandibularis</i> Dlussky	Taymyr (A)	San
† <i>B. mirabilis</i> Dlussky	Taymyr (A)	San
Genus † <i>Cretomyrma</i> Dlussky		
† <i>C. arnoldii</i> Dlussky	Taymyr (A)	San
† <i>C. unicornis</i> Dlussky	Taymyr (A)	San
Genus † <i>Dlusskyidris</i> Bolton		
† <i>D. zherichini</i> (Dlussky)	Taymyr (A)	San
Genus † <i>Haidomyrmex</i> Dlussky	Burmese (A)	Alb
† <i>H. cerberus</i> Dlussky	Burmese (A)	Alb
Subfamily Ponerinae? Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau		
Genus † <i>Afropona</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn		
† <i>A. oculata</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn	Botswana (C)	Tur
† <i>A. orapa</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn	Botswana (C)	Tur
Genus † <i>Canapone</i> Dlussky		
† <i>C. dentata</i> Dlussky	Canadian (A)	Cam
Subfamily †Brownimeciinae Bolton		
Genus † <i>Brownimecia</i> Grimaldi, Agosti, and Carpenter		
† <i>B. clavata</i> Grimaldi, Agosti, and Carpenter	New Jersey (A)	Tur
Myrmeciomorph Group?		
Subfamily Incertae Sedis (perhaps Myrmeciinae Emery)		
Genus † <i>Myanmyrma</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.gen.		
† <i>M. gracilis</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.sp.	Burmese (A)	Alb
Myrmicomorph Group		
Subfamily Myrmicinae Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau		
Genus † <i>Afromyrma</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn		
† <i>A. petrosa</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn	Botswana (C)	Tur
Formicomorph Group		
Subfamily Incertae Sedis		
Genus † <i>Gerontoformica</i> Nel and Perrault		
† <i>G. cretacica</i> Nel and Perrault	France (A)	Alb
Subfamily Formicinae Latreille		
Genus † <i>Kyromyrma</i> Grimaldi and Agosti		
† <i>K. neffi</i> Grimaldi and Agosti	New Jersey (A)	Tur
Subfamily Dolichoderinae Forel		
Genus † <i>Eotapinoma</i> Dlussky		
† <i>E. macalpini</i> Dlussky	Canadian (A)	Cam

Taxon	Deposit	Age
Formicomorph Group (continued)		
Subfamily Aneuretinae? Emery		
Genus † <i>Burmomyrma</i> Dlussky		
† <i>B. rossi</i> Dlussky	Burmese (A)	Alb
Genus † <i>Cananeuretus</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.gen.		
† <i>C. occidentalis</i> Engel and Grimaldi, n.sp.	Canadian (A)	Cam
Family †ARMANIIDAE Dlussky		
Subfamily †Armaniinae Dlussky		
Genus † <i>Archaeopone</i> Dlussky		
† <i>A. kyzlzharica</i> Dlussky	Kazakhstan (C)	Alb
† <i>A. taylori</i> Dlussky	Magadan (C)	Cen
Genus † <i>Armania</i> Dlussky (= † <i>Armaniella</i> Dlussky)		
† <i>A. robusta</i> Dlussky	Magadan (C)	Cen
† <i>A. capitata</i> Dlussky	Ulya (C)	Alb
† <i>A. pristina</i> Dlussky	Ulya (C)	Alb
† <i>A. curiosa</i> (Dlussky)	Magadan (C)	Cen
Genus † <i>Dolichomyrma</i> Dlussky		
† <i>D. longiceps</i> Dlussky	Kazakhstan (C)	Alb
Genus † <i>Khetania</i> Dlussky		
† <i>K. mandibulata</i> Dlussky	Ulya (C)	Alb
Genus † <i>Orapia</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn		
† <i>O. minor</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn	Botswana (C)	Tur
† <i>O. rayneri</i> Dlussky, Brothers, and Rasnitsyn	Botswana (C)	Tur
Genus † <i>Poneropterus</i> Dlussky		
† <i>P. sphecoides</i> Dlussky	Magadan (C)	Cen
Genus † <i>Pseudarmania</i> Dlussky		
† <i>P. rasnitsyni</i> Dlussky	Magadan (C)	Cen
† <i>P. aberrans</i> Dlussky	Magadan (C)	Cen
ACULEATA Family Incertae Sedis (nec Formicidae)		
Genus † <i>Cariridris</i> Brandão and Martins-Neto ^a		
† <i>C. bipetiolata</i> Brandão and Martins-Neto	Santana (C)	Apt
Genus † <i>Cretopone</i> Dlussky ^b		
† <i>C. magna</i> Dlussky	Kazakhstan (C)	Alb
Genus † <i>Petropone</i> Dlussky ^b		
† <i>P. petiolata</i> Dlussky	Kazakhstan (C)	Alb
^a Verhaagh (1996) indicated a placement in Sphecidae (Apoidea) for † <i>Cariridis</i> , while Rasnitsyn (<i>in</i> Rasnitsyn and Quicke, 2002) suggested Ampulicidae (Apoidea).		
^b Grimaldi et al. (1997) indicated † <i>Cretopone</i> and † <i>Petropone</i> to be best considered as Aculeata incertae sedis. More recently Bolton (2003) has suggested that they may be genera of poneromorph ants but not assignable as to subfamily.		